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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/625,232	07/22/2003	Nagy Adly Habib	380048-97	8627
7590 01/18/2008 Attn: Barbara A. Wrigley			EXAMINER	
OPPENHEIMER WOLFF & DONNELLY LLP 45 South Seventh Street Suite 3300 Minneapolis, MN 55402			ROANE, AARON F	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3739	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			01/18/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summers	10/625,232	HABIB ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Aaron Roane	3739				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period way reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status	•					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 No.	1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>12 November 2007</u> .					
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ⊠ This	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar	S) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-36</u> is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-36</u> is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 13 December 2004 is/a Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	re: a) \square accepted or b) \square object drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is object.	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). lected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s)						
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/26/2007. 	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Do 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate				

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

DETAILED ACTION

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-6, 12-19 and 25-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Edwards et al. (USPN 5,472,441) in view of Edwards (USPN 5,836,906) in still further view of Swanson (USPN 6,267,760) and still in further view of Daniel et al. (USPN 7,008,421).

Regarding claims 1, 3, 5, 6, 12-14, 19 Edwards et al. disclose a device and method of treating tissue and/or an organ, the method comprising providing a device, the device comprising an applicator (222) having at least one face including an array of needles (215-219) each needle including a tissue-piercing distal tip (tissue piercing means), said array of needles arranged on said at least one face (distal face of 222 from through the needles pass) of the applicator, said applicator structured to be operably coupled to a source of electromagnetic energy; positioning said array of needles so that said array of needles surround a volume of tissue of tissue to be treated, said array of needles serving

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> to confine the electromagnetic energy field; extending the tissue-piercing distal tips of said array of needles from said at least one face of said applicator into said volume of tissue to be treated; applying said electromagnetic energy confined by the needles to the volume of the tissue to be treated; removing the tissue piercing distal tips of said array of needles from the volume of tissue to be treated, see 1-13 and more particularly col. 2, col.6-8 and col. 13, lines 53-60 and figures 1-16 and figure 16 in particular. Edwards et al. fail to explicitly disclose that the method is used to reduce bleeding and/or blood loss. Edwards et al. fail to explicitly disclose use of microwave but do disclose the known use on microwave energy to treat the tissue with the use of a cooling fluid to prevent undue damage, see col. 1, line 65 through col. 2, line 25. Additionally, Edwards et al. (Edwards I) fail to disclose to explicitly disclose the step of making an incision into the tissue which has been heated and advancing the applicator and extending the tissue-piercing distal tips along an incision line. Finally, Edwards et al. (Edwards I) fails to explicitly disclose bloodless resection of tissue. Applicant discloses on page 1, lines 10-15 that it is well known that heating tissue 20°C – 30°C greatly reduces blood flow. This great reduction in blood flow provides the inherent control of blood loss when tissue is heated. Edwards (Edwards II) discloses a tissue heating device having retractable needles (12) and teaches an alternative or equivalent energy delivery of microwave with cooling means and RF, see col. 1-7 and particularly col. 7, lines 28-38 and figures 1-6. Swanson discloses a device and method of heating tissue and teaches making an incision in the treated tissue after the heating step in order to reduce blood loss and verify the coagulation depth in the treated tissue, see col. 8, lines 33-41. Daniel et al. disclose a

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device very similar to that of Edwards I and teach the method of heating the tissue sufficiently with the needles in order to bloodlessly resect tissue, see abstract, col. 2, line 63 through col. 3, line 65, col. 4-6. The present combination of the prior art meets the advancement of the applicator and extension of the array of needles along an incision line. Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Edwards et al. (Edwards I), as is well known in the art, that blood flow in tissue is greatly reduced if the tissue is heated 20°C – 30°C, as further taught by Edwards (Edwards II), to use microwave (electromagnetic) energy as an alternate means of heating tissue, and as finally taught by Swanson, to make an incision in the heated tissue in order to reduce blood loss and verify the coagulation depth in the treated tissue and still as further taught by Daniel et al., to heat the tissue sufficiently with the needles in order to resect the tissue bloodlessly.

Regarding claims 2 and 4, Edwards et al. (Edwards I) in view of Edwards (Edwards II) in further view of Swanson and still in further view of Daniel et al. disclose the claimed invention, see Edwards II col. 6-9.

Regarding claims 15-18, 28-31 and 33-36, Edwards et al. (Edwards I) in view of Edwards (Edwards II) in further view of Swanson and still in further view of Daniel et al. disclose the claimed invention, see Edwards et al. col. 6-14 and figure 16.

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Regarding claims 25-27, Edwards et al. (Edwards I) in view of Edwards (Edwards II) in further view of Swanson and still in further view of Daniel et al. disclose the claimed invention, see Edwards et al. figures 1-16.

Regarding claim 32, Edwards et al. (Edwards I) in view of Edwards (Edwards II) in further view of Swanson and still in further view of Daniel et al. disclose the claimed invention, see the conducting wires connected to the needles of (Edwards I) in figures 1-16.

Claims 7-11 and 20-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Edwards et al. (USPN 5,472,441) in view of Edwards (USPN 5,836,906) in still further view of Swanson (USPN 6,267,760) and still in further view of Daniel et al. (USPN 7,008,421) as applied to claims 1, 3 and 6 above, and further in view of admitted prior art.

Regarding claims 7-11 and 20-24 Edwards et al. (Edwards I) in view of Edwards (Edwards II) in further view of Swanson and still in further view of Daniel et al. disclose the claimed invention in further view of Applicant's admission on the record that the claimed species are no patentably distinct as noted above.

Response to Amendment

The declaration under 37 CFR 1.132 filed 11/27/2007 (Affiant: Henri Bismuth) is insufficient to overcome the rejection of claims 1-36 based upon the rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Edwards et al. (USPN 5,472,441) in view of Edwards (USPN 5,836,906) in still further view of Swanson (USPN 6,267,760) and still in further view of Daniel et al. (USPN 7,008,421) as set forth in the last Office action because: the arguments present a method/sequence of combining the prior art of record that is not consistent with the of the present office action and the addition of newly recited claim language calls for a new grounds of rejection. Finally, the examiner believes Applicant interprets the recited phrase "applying said electromagnetic energy three-dimensionally" be interpreted as that the needle array is three dimensional. However, this is not the case here. The examiner wishes to point out that "applying said electromagnetic energy three-dimensionally" is interpreted as that the needle array radiates energy in a three-dimensional pattern which is inherent. A single needle radiates energy in a three-dimensional pattern.

The declaration under 37 CFR 1.132 filed 11/14/2007 (Affiant: Victor Shevchenko) is insufficient to overcome the rejection of claims 1-36 based upon the rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Edwards et al. (USPN 5,472,441) in view of Edwards (USPN 5,836,906) in still further view of Swanson (USPN 6,267,760) and still in further view of Daniel et al. (USPN 7,008,421) as set forth in the last Office action because: the showing is not commensurate in scope with the claims. The claims of the presently claimed

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invention are directed to a method of use. The support supposedly offered by the present declaration constitutes the estimated market share of the Habib device. Additionally, the parent case U.S. Patent 6,628,990 is directed to a device having an applicator with a waveguide (in the form of a resonance cavity) and retractable needles. The supposed evidence in the form of yearly (2005-2007) market share sales are estimates and based on the device not the method of use.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-36 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The newly recited claim language "bloodlessly" resecting required the application of newly supplied prior art in the form of the Daniel et al. reference.

Additionally, it should be pointed out that Edwards I is the primary reference while, Edwards II, Swanson and Daniel et al. are all secondary (teaching) references.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Aaron Roane whose telephone number is (571) 272-4771. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 7AM-6PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Linda Dvorak can be reached on (571) 272-4764. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

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Aaron Roane

January 14, 2008